

had obligingly diverted pursuit, real true lovers had gone off by road at their leisure and got married.



WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27, 1879.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—A singular case has arisen in our courts. Some years ago, one O'Brien, committed a most cowardly and cold blooded murder, and was sentenced to be hanged.

Through the intervention of Mrs. Gen. Sherman, and other Catholics, Gen. Grant commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life.

Subsequently O'Brien's wife applied for divorce, but without waiting for a decree, got married.

Recently Mr. Hayes pardoned the murderer, the husband, and now our Courts are asked to decide whether Mrs. O'Brien is guilty of bigamy.

While her first husband was in prison, under a life sentence, she was innocent, and of course, could not have been indicted, but the pardon, by restoring him to all his former rights, gives him back his wife, who, in using too much married, finds herself in a bad fix.

It is to be regretted that this whole sale pardon business cannot be stopped. Gen. Grant's kind heart led him to listen to any plea, and Mr. Hayes is not a whit better.

Another interesting chapter arose in this case; O'Brien's mother got possession of his child, but its mother sued in the Courts for its recovery, and though the grand-mother pleaded and charged bigamy against the mother, the Courts refused the plea and restored the child to the mother.

Mr. Blaine gave us an able argumentative this week on a naval matter. He puts aside the politician and enters the field of argument as really and ably as if born and reared a lawyer.

Senator Eaton tried to insinuate that Mr. Blaine was no lawyer, and could not therefore talk law, but the listener could only feel that Mr. Eaton got the worst of his tilt.

The most surprising incident of the House was the acrimonious debate between the Democrats upon the question of paying Southern claims.

The ex- Rebels—Elis, of La., particularly—were claiming that Rebels who were loyal, and should be paid in preference.

Biags, of Wis., attacked this paradoxical heresy, and during the intense excitement aroused by the colloquy, the Republicans felt the force of the saw, "Where rogues fall out honest men get their just dues." We shall see more of this fight in the future, for you may rest assured that Rebels will never rest until Rebels are paid for supplies just as loyal men have been.

The District of Columbia has been receiving considerable attention of late from Congress, which has passed several measures intended for its benefit.

One of these is called the claims bill, because its object is to give some means of redress to those having claims against the District for labor done, supplies furnished, etc., during the Boss Shepherd dynasty.

The Act of Congress abolishing Shepherd and his government prohibited payment of any indebtedness contracted by him, if thereby the debt of the District was increased, hence several millions of dollars due honest contractors were left unpaid, and all means of redress taken away from the creditor.

The House passed the claims bill without much debate, the members differing only as to the manner of payment, and it rests with the Senate for concurrence.

We anticipate a lively debate upon the measure there, for several Senators are not inclined to allow payment of a dollar to anybody that became a creditor, by any means, of the District while Shepherd controlled it.

Some of these dodged the Arrears of Pension bill, which went through the Senate simply because the opponents dared not oppose it, because of the universal demand for its passage, no matter what the cost might be to the government, but these dodgers can show their teeth when a bill is before them which incurs their dissent, and has no national demand backing it.

One other District measure which has become a law, is one compelling sellers of oleomargarine to stamp the name upon packages, so that the unsophisticated might not mistake it for primo Orange Co. butter.

All butter sold here comes, of course, from the best dairy region in the country, and we are thankful that Congress has ordered that oleomargarine shall not hereafter come from the same locality.

Much of it has been sold here as butter, under stamps of being the very best brands of New York's best butter districts, but we trust the cheat is at an end and that our people will take it for what it is worth, and no more.

The cold weather of the few weeks past sat hardly upon our poor, for there is not enough employment here for our laboring classes.

But there is now fair promise for milder temperature, and less need of fuel and clothing.

It is strange that hundreds of able bodied men are here destitute, suffering for necessities, existing upon soup distributions, earnings of wives and children, etc., and yet will not work for low wages.

Were the city authorities to offer 50 cents a day, as Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has, to laborers, not one of these unfortunate gentlemen of the Cohen brood, would accept but rather would join a mob to lound down a brother destitute who would dare take it.

D. D.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1879.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—To-day the Grand Army of the Republic held their annual convention to elect the State officers of the G. A. R.

Past delegates from all parts of the State came in by every train yesterday, and to a late hour last night they were still filling into the hotels in small squads; and the White Hall, Bolton & Schell, presented an animated and lively aspect, and of men of a crowded turn of mind from the convening of the Legislature, and at the Governor's inauguration.

While those were all politicians, these are all military. But in dignity, demeanor, and person, the appearances are very much the same in favor of the military.

Probably Harrisburg has seldom been graced with a nobler appearing and better behaved delegation of strangers than is represented here to-day by the many parts of the Grand Army of the Republic, including the delegation of Post No. 73.

This evening John F. Hartcraft Post No. 56, G. A. R., will give a banquet to the Department encampment of Pennsylvania at Brant's Hall in this city.

The Legislators have rolled up their sleeves and gone to work in earnest. There is an immense amount of matter before the committees, who are actively engaged in trying to get it into legislative shape.

B. B.

—The police of Philadelphia last year, arrested 42,585 persons, of which number 33,528 were white males, 1,335 white females and 710 colored females.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Communications intended for this column must be addressed to "Children's Editor," GAZETTE Office, Bristol.

Celia's Composition.

Celia was twelve years old. A bright little girl at her lessons, anxious to be at the head of her class, and a general favorite in school.

No matter how long or hard the lesson, the first little face to brighten, as the teacher marked it off to the class, was sure to be Celia Brown's.

Her's the first voice to exclaim, "Oh, I know it, we can get it, if we try right hard! And I certainly will do that!"

Accordingly Miss Nelson was prepared to receive a bright look of acquiescence from Celia, at least, when she one morning announced to the little class that a composition would be expected from each one on the Friday of the following week.

But she was disappointed. To her surprise, Celia's face said as plainly as words could have spoken, "I can't possibly do it, Miss Nelson, and it's of no sort of use to try."

"What are you to write a composition about, Miss Nelson?" asked one girl, whose face matched Celia's in expression. "I don't know enough to tell of any one stanglething in this whole world!"

Miss Nelson smiled.

"Oh, yes you do, my dear," she replied pleasantly. "I think you will find you know something worth telling about salt, when you put on your thinking cap, and make up your mind to try. At any rate, that is what I expect you to do. Try! and I will let you know afterward how nearly you have succeeded to my satisfaction."

Celia Brown never said a word. She just closed her lips tightly, and shook her head in utter despair. It was of no use to talk to her, a composition she could not write.

Pages of spelling, half the grammar, or geography, miles of arithmetic, would not have daunted her anything like the mere word—composition!

She could not think of anything else that afternoon; and at the tea table she looked so abstracted, and was so unusually silent, that her big brother Tom, just home from college, desired to be told, if her tongue had gone out to spend the evening.

"Oh, sister! how you did practice your little lesson this afternoon," added little Willie; "you just banged and tore! I reckon she didn't count her one, two, three, much, mamma!"

"Mamma, Miss Nelson has told all the girls in my class to write a composition for next Friday," said Celia, disregarding her brother's personal remarks, and looking anxiously at her mother, "and I know I can't do it. I just couldn't, if it would save my life; I would rather undertake to recite seventeen chapters of history!"

"Nonsense!" said her father, laughing, "it is quite time you learned to use your mind in composition. Seventeen, or twenty-seven chapters of history will not do you half the good that six lines of carefully written composition will do. And you will not find it difficult, Celia, if you do not make up your mind against it. Did Miss Nelson give you a subject?"

"Yes, papa, salt," was the reply, in a disgusted tone. "The idea of such a subject! I can't think how anything interesting could be written upon salt!"

"Oh, write about the 'rest,' sister," exclaimed Willie. "I wouldn't write about salt either; nasty stuff! Just write on 'The Cat.' I'll tell you exactly what to say! I can write a composition. Pooh, it's awful easy. Wait till mamma sends me to school. Now you just write this: The cat is a real nice animal. It's got three white feet and one black one. It's got a spot on its breast, too. It has got four dear little kittens, and it washes her face every morning with her paws. She licks her face—this isn't nice, but what can you expect of a poor simple cat. It don't know any better, and ours is named Thomas Matilda, after nurse's brother and sister."

"Bravo! Willie," exclaimed his father, joining in the hearty laughter of the others at the little boy. "So you can write a composition. I'd advise sister to call on you for help, by all means."

"That composition might do for you, Willie dear," said Celia, still laughing, "but I think it would sound rather queer to Miss Nelson."

"Why, you needn't care how it sounds need she, papa? She just tells every single bit she knows; that is the way I'm going to do when I write compositions."

"That is tolerably sound advice," said her mother, looking at her with a smile. "Just put the thought of 'how it will sound,' altogether out of your mind, and write down all you know about salt. Miss Nelson will not expect perfection the first time, remember, and I should be very much disappointed if you did not try to do as she wishes."

The next day was Saturday. About ten o'clock Celia sat down at the little table in her bedroom, and made up her mind to try. Salt! she wrote at the top of her paper, and then there came an awful pause.

"Oh dear, what shall I say about it! Salt! Salt!—well I'm sure I don't know what it is, except, unless it's salt!" and here Celia's thoughts were interrupted by a laugh. "I'll get old Webster," she continued, thinking aloud. "Let's see now," and she whirled the leaves rapidly to the S's. "Oh! here it is. 'Salt—chloride of sodium, a substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, and for the preservation of meat, &c. It is found native in the earth, or it is produced by evaporation and crystallization from water impregnated with saline particles.' Well, I do declare! If that's all Mr. Webster had to say about salt, how should I be expected to know any more? The idea! Why, I don't know any more; and I don't know that! Well, I do say Miss Nelson is unreasonable." Celia wriggled herself nearly off her chair; sighed, groaned, fawned herself, bit her pen handle, and finally, at Willie's call, jumped up and ran from the room, leaving the composition still to be written.

She and her little brother mounted the sea-saw in the garden, and during this pleasant pastime, Celia interrogated him upon what he knew about salt. Willie didn't know much, but what he did know, he generally told. "Salt," he informed her, "was very good to make ice-cream with. That cows liked salt," he also told her, "although he didn't," and he concluded his slender stock of information, with the startling remark, that "Salt, put into lots of hot water would make you throw up just like anything!"

Celia laughed so at this that she could not see-saw any longer, and she went back to the house to take her usual lesson, and afterward she drove out with her mother; and the day went, and she entered her room at night to find the big sheet of blank paper, with its one word, still lying on the table staring up at her in mute surprise, as she looked down upon it, in foreboding to the table drawer.

She tried again on Monday, slightly, and on Tuesday. Wednesday she had no time, that being one of her most busy days, and Thursday was her very last day of grace. She made a very strong effort then, but at her very last, she could think of nothing superior to what Mr. Webster's dictionary said; and, in fact, of nothing at all beyond one simple fact, that "salt was a very exceedingly useful substance."

In despair, she laid the matter before her mother.

"My dear," said Mrs. Brown, "if you have honestly tried, and cannot succeed with a composition, you may as well write a letter to Mrs. Nelson, asking to be excused. Instead of my doing it, I'll tell her exactly how hard you have tried, and how you give up an easy and honest job."

Mrs. Brown's eyes flashed as she gave this advice, and her little daughter went up to her room much comforted. It was the letter she wrote:

"DEAR MISS NELSON:—Mamma told me that I ought to write this letter, and say that I cannot write a composition on salt. She says perhaps you will be so kind as to give me an easier subject. I don't know anything about salt—at least not much, except that it is dug out of the earth, and is then a mineral, and sometimes we get it by letting sea-water evaporate. I am very fond of salt, and for that reason I know I ought to be ashamed of not knowing more about it. Last week, Mary, our cook, made the bread, and forgot to salt it, and none of us could eat it. And papa read us an account of some poor ship-wrecked sailors who got a disease called scurvy, because they had no salt to eat. It certainly is a very useful article. I don't know that I can get any silver away from the rock it is buried in, they roast the pieces with salt? I heard brother Tom and papa talking about this last night; of course, they do something else, but they do this too. I remember, because I felt an interest in the very word. I didn't know till I saw it in the dictionary, that an old sailor called a 'salt.' I suppose because he followed the salt water. Are there not a great many different sorts of salt? I was thinking about them this morning, because I happened to see the bottle that has the Salt of Lemons in it. You take out iron-rust from linen with it. And there is Saltpetre, and Salt of Hartshorn, and the Sifts you take for medicine. And mamma says we could not have scarcely any food that would be fit to eat without salt. I must tell you what a funny thing Willie said when I was talking about my composition to mamma. He said tell Miss Nelson that salt is the only thing that will catch a pigeon, only I never can get near enough to throw in on the salt? Well, my letter is done. I am very sorry to disappoint you, dear Miss Nelson, and I will try to read hard the next time. I tried this time, and I could have done it, only I knew nothing to say that sounded worth a cent.

I am your affectionate scholar, CELIA BROWN.

To Celia's astonishment, Miss Nelson insisted upon considering this letter a "composition," as, of course, it was; and she read it herself before the whole school. The secret of Celia's ability to write a letter, where she could not write a "composition," lay in the fact that she unconsciously followed little Willie's advice, and wrote what she thought and felt, without regard to "how it might sound."

Mrs. Ellen Matilda, a young married woman, was seen walking through the snow on the roof of the five-story tenement house where she lives, in New-York, on Friday evening. She was bare-footed and dressed only in night clothes. Waving her arms wildly about her head, she walked to the very edge of the roof and made motions as if to jump down, then retracing her steps, she ran to another point in the same way. While a throng congregated on the opposite side of the street, waiting to see her jump to her death, an officer ran up the hallway stairs, and, hurrying to her side, drew her back as she was about to throw herself off. She struggled to get away from him, but was overpowered and taken to her room. She was afterwards taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she was confined in a cell. She had been acting strangely for many weeks past, and she is undoubtedly insane.

Private Dalzell has been writing with an anxious mind to Mr. George William Curtis, desiring to know if the latter would accept the Berlin Mission. A dispatch to "The Herald," of Cleveland, making this statement, adds: "He received a letter from Curtis, a day or two since, in which the latter says: 'Whatever may happen, I have not yet seen any reason to change my decision not to enter into the foreign service of the Government.' Dalzell seems to think that this is a certain indication that the mission was offered to Curtis."

William Dougherty, a veteran Democrat of Estill County, Ky., died a few weeks ago, and at his request was buried on Tilden Hill, an eminence where in November, 1870, a salute was fired in honor of Tilden's election.

Gov. Hoyt's first check was given him Tuesday by the Senate, which refused to confirm the nomination of David H. Lane, Esq., as Recorder of Philadelphia. The result is believed to be due largely to personal causes.

Machinery Hall, in which the Permanent Exhibition was held in Philadelphia, is to be sold on February 8. The original cost was over \$200,000.

Who will run Tilden's campaign in 1880 if the coparceners are all sacrificed? Will he be able to trust his secrets to the National Committee?

There has been a heavy fall of snow at Paris; and the steamboat traffic on the Thames is obstructed by floating ice.

Richard S. Jenkins has been reappointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Camden county. He has already served 15 years.

The wife of Speaker Randall has just attended in Washington, for the first time in her life, a large dancing party.

FACTORY FACTS.—Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

Bristol.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

J. Wesley Wright,

Next to Canal Bridge,

MILL STREET.

BRISTOL, PA.

Will open to-day a full line of useful and Fancy Goods suitable for

HOLIDAY SALES,

To which I invite all to

COME AND SEE.

Patrons in search of Staple Goods for Holiday presents, cannot fail to find upon our well fitted shelves something to suit, at prices as low as can be found anywhere.

Dress Goods, in all their variety.

Domestic, Dry Goods of all kinds.

Ladies' Coats and Shawls at all prices.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's furs.

Hand-knit Zephyr Goods for children's wear.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Put up in all conceivable styles from 6c. box to \$5.00 box.

FANCY PERFUMERY BOXES, DRESSING

CASES, WORK BOXES, LINEN PORTFOLIOS, HAND MIRRORS, POCKET BOOKS from 5c. to \$3.00.

And a thousand other things suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

For the gentlemen we have

HANDKERCHIEFS

In endless variety.

GLOVES OF ALL KINDS.

POCKET BOOKS, CIGAR CASES, SHOEBLACKING CASES AND SETS, ETC.

To the boys and girls with their parents we would be glad to show our stock of.

DOLLS, TOYS.

DOLLS, TOYS.

DOLLS, TOYS.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES, TOOL CHESTS, SLEDS.

BOOKS FOR YOUTH.

All sorts of things to

MAKE CHILDREN HAPPY.

SILVER PLATED

AND

Fancy Glass Ware,

Table Cutlery, Castors,

Toilet Sets, Spoons,

Napkins Etc.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is full of stock for

HOLIDAY SALES.

FRUITS in great variety and fresh.

CANNED GOODS of all descriptions.

PICKLES in various styles.

POULTRY FRESH DAILY.

POULTRY FRESH DAILY.

WHITMAN'S CONFECTIONARY.

WHITMAN'S CONFECTIONARY.

NO SUCH STOCK

In quantity, quality, or variety, to be found in Bucks County.

J. Wesley Wright,

Next to Canal Bridge,

MILL STREET,

BRISTOL, PA.

Miscellaneous.

CHRISTMAS!

Each succeeding year makes plainer the fact that there is a rapidly growing taste for Holiday Gifts, combining usefulness with beauty and correct taste.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER



Thursday, January 30, 1879.

**NOTES.**

—Hugh Mackey is out for constable of the Second Ward.

—Dr. W. T. Potts is mentioned as a citizen's candidate for Burgess.

—Allen L. Garwood is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Burgess.

—Clayton Pope is an aspirant for the Republican nomination for High Constable.

—John G. Force would accept the nomination of constable for the Second Ward.

—Simon Baker fell on the board walk on Lafayette street, on Monday, and broke his arm.

—Charles Saxton wishes to be promoted from policeman to constable of the First Ward.

—Walter Backe and others from this neighborhood, who last spring went to Bristol, arrived home this morning.

—Constable Londerbough is a candidate for re-election as High Constable, and also hopes to be nominated for Constable of the Third Ward.

—Edward Brady, while intoxicated, attempted to break down one of the gates at the Mill street railroad crossing. He was committed by Squire Bailey, and taken to Doylestown yesterday.

—Dennis Anderson, section boss on the Round Brook railroad, at Brownstown, was instantly killed on the road below Langhorne station on Tuesday, by the New York express train. An inquest was held by Dr. Groom. The verdict was in accordance with the above statement.

—Two men broke through the ice in the river yesterday while walking across. One, a travelling agent for a Philadelphia firm of some kind, said that a black blank, etc., Jeremiah told him the ice was three feet thick all the way across. He had just six minutes to reach the train he wished to catch, and didn't have time to change his wet clothing.

—The following election officers were appointed by the Court for Bristol, also the places of holding the election: First Ward, at the Town Hall; John M. Callahan, Judge, William P. Wright and Frank N. Boor, Inspectors. Second Ward, at the brick storehouse of Henry A. Bailey, on Dorchester street; George C. Gillingham, Judge, William J. Jones and William Milnor, Inspectors. Third Ward, at the house of J. Wilson Closson, adjacent to his hotel upon 11th street; Richard Corwin, Judge, James R. Smith and Robert W. Brooks, Inspectors.

—The eighth annual meeting of the Cottage Building Association was held on Monday evening. The report of the Secretary shows that the amount of loans made since the last report is \$14,893.70. Balance in the treasury, \$350.84. Assets, \$107,253.64. There are 197 shares, each of which is worth \$134.87. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Joshua Pearce; Secretary, Samuel Swain; Treasurer, Charles T. Iredell; Directors, Jonathan Milnor, Charles F. Bruden, C. W. Pearce, Jr., Robert W. Rogers, Henry M. Wright, Joseph B. Bailey and James V. Foster. One loan was sold to H. A. Bradford, at 30 cents premium, and 10 loans to Charles W. Pearce, Jr., at 20 cents premium.

—Thomas Hughes & Co's Mill resumed operations again on Monday morning. Quite a number of the operatives refused to work and went away because the wages were reduced one-third, in addition to the previous ten per cent discount. Of those who worked Monday a portion became dissatisfied on Tuesday, and stopped work. They called on Mr. Hughes and stated their grievances, and in reply he said that he had made the best offer he could to them, and if they were not satisfied with that they would have to quit. He regretted he could not pay higher wages, but hoped the dissatisfied operatives would continue at work. They did not go back, however, and only about half the usual number of employees are working.

—Another meeting of the Temperance Lyceum like the one on Tuesday evening will prove detrimental to its usefulness. The programme arranged for the occasion was an excellent one, but owing to the noise and confusion kept up in the back part of the room, even persons who sat near the platform could not listen to the exercises with any satisfaction, while those further back would have been as much benefited by what was transpiring if they had remained at home. The first exercise was a vocal quartette by Rev. W. H. Conrad, Charles E. Scheide, Richard E. Shaw, and Chester Hyde. Charles E. Scheide read an essay, which unfortunately was lost upon most of the audience, because of the laughing and talking in the back part of the room. Miss Mary R. Bailey sang a temperance song "Who hath sorrow," and the quartette who opened the meeting sang several times. There were recitations by Lizette Davidson, Mattie Hughes and Lizzie Yeomans, and a reading by Miss Laura Swain. During the evening the President made an earnest appeal for order, which was doubtless calculated to produce quietness, but for the fact that those for whom it was intended, kept up a noise that they didn't hear a word of it. It is not very strange that there was disorder, for the hall is far from large enough to accommodate those who were present, a large number of whom were compelled to stand, and nobody was near to keep in order those who didn't politeness enough to be quiet of their own accord. Moreover the atmosphere was oppressive enough to produce restlessness especially among the children. If the Lyceum is to continue its meetings, something will have to be done to prevent a repetition of such confusion as existed on Tuesday evening. It has been suggested that hereafter free tickets of admission be issued, procurable upon application to some person authorized to dispose of them, and that nobody without a ticket be admitted to the meetings. This is the plan adopted by Mr. Murphy and by Muddy and Saukey, in their meetings, and it always worked satisfactorily with them, and no doubt would work well here, as persons who are not interested enough in the Lyceum to listen to its proceedings, would not probably take the trouble to apply for tickets.

—For more than a month a canal boat lying in the canal near Grundy's Mill, has been inhabited by a half a dozen or more men and boys, who have used the place as a lodging and living place, keeping themselves warm by a fire of a stove in the cabin of the boat, and picking up a living in whatever manner they could. They kept themselves going by ways that were dark there is not much doubt. Recently one of their number was sent to Doylestown for attempting to steal coal from Grundy's Mill and on Tuesday two more of them were caught in the act of stealing. The first one captured, Joseph Smith, who did not claim any relationship with the Mormon prophet of that name, was discovered in a closet in the second story of the residence of Captain Come. He gained an entrance by the front door which he found unlocked, and removing his shoes left them in the hall and went quietly up stairs without the knowledge of any of the inmates. Captain Come came home about this time and seeing a strange pair of shoes in the hall, investigated the matter and found the young man aforesaid, hid in a closet, with a box of jewelry valued at least at \$30, and several other articles which were of little value, which he had stolen from a bureau drawer, which he had opened with a key which he found in another drawer. The young man was taken before Justice Bailey, who soon disposed of his case, and he was locked up to be ready for transportation to Doylestown on Wednesday. This case was scarcely out of the way before Henry Davis another member of the same gang, came along Mill street, and while passing the store of George W. Allen, picked up a roll of red flannel and walked leisurely away with it. Policeman Saxton nabbed him, however, and was bringing him along all right, apparently, when by a skillful maneuver he wriggled out of his coat, which was left in the hands of the officer, and started to run away. He was recaptured and Squire Bailey after hearing the complaint, sent him below to join his friend and accompany him the next day to Doylestown. Wednesday morning dawned, as we all know, but the prisoners who were to make the tour of the county and view the public buildings of the county town, were missing. The night before, three men supposed to be tramps asked for permission to lodge in the town house, and as the prisoners were in a cell, handcuffed together, the applicants were admitted. But the constable mistrusting that one of them might be a companion of the prisoners, took the precaution of putting handcuffs upon him. From the appearance of the celler door and the presence of a crowd, which was found to have been stolen from John Young, railroad boss on this section, it was apparent that the prisoners had escaped by outside aid. The staple which held the iron bar across the cellar door was pried out, and left nothing to be done but to open the door and then force open the door of the cell, which was done, and Smith and Davis walked out free, with the exception of Constable Londerbough's handcuffs. The other man who was handcuffed was no doubt an ally of the others, he managed to get clear of his handcuffs and left them lying on the floor. As soon as it was discovered that the captives had fled, telegrams were sent up and down the road, giving notice of the matter, and word was received that the two men had gone through Tullytown between one and two o'clock in the morning, but up to the present time they have not been caught. The boat where this gang have been staying, was vacated during Tuesday night. The gang comprising the company doubtless thought their freedom in peril if they remained here longer, and they were correct.

—Last Saturday morning about half past six o'clock a freight train which was lying at Tullytown taking water, was run into by another freight train bound in the same direction, south. The engine struck the rear cars with a fearful crash, piling them up as high as the telegraph wires, all but two being torn down. The locomotive and cars were badly damaged, and the freight of five of the cars was scattered around in all directions. The residence of Charles Carter, near the scene of the accident was damaged considerably. Just before the collision the engineer jumped off the locomotive and escaped without serious injury, but David James, the fireman, and Byron E. Wright, the Conductor, a son of J. B. Wright, Tullytown, were injured so seriously that they both died. It was at first thought that Wright would recover, if his leg which was seriously crushed, was amputated. The operation was accordingly performed, but he died after all, as he was also injured internally. Coroner Groom held an inquest on Saturday and the jury, Ellwood Burton, John Burton, W. S. Wintermute, Isaac Moon, J. W. Cullen and James F. Spickernagle, rendered a verdict which states that in their opinion "David James and Byron E. Wright came to their death, by a collision of freight train No. 633 running into the rear of extra freight train No. 815, the latter having stopped at Tullytown to take in water. At the time of the accident there was a dense fog prevailing and the engineer of train No. 633 not observing proper caution while running under a green signal, the accident occurred." The engineer admitted that he was very sleepy at the time, having been on duty 40 hours, and it is said he protested against being sent out on this trip. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is very busy with freight at present, and are running their employees pretty hard, and if their workmen are overcome by weariness, and thus unfitted to do their duty, it is the Company who should be blamed for not having men enough to conduct their business properly, and not the men for not being able to make machines of themselves.

—The Executive Committee of the Republican party of Bristol met at B. F. Gilleeson's office on Wednesday evening. It was decided to hold the Ward Conventions on Thursday evening, February 13th at 7 1/2 o'clock as follows: First Ward, at the Town Hall, with Eugene Highland temporary chairman; Second Ward, at Washington Hall, with Charles E. Scheide temporary chairman; Third Ward, at Caben's Hall with Charles S. Bailey temporary chairman. The Borough Convention will be held in the Town Hall on Friday evening, February 14th, at 7 1/2 o'clock, with B. F. Gilleeson temporary chairman.

—Rev. Mr. Wherry, of Lodians, India, will deliver a free lecture on India, in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday of next week, February 5th.

**REPUBLICAN MEETING.**

In accordance with the call issued last week, a meeting of Republican voters of the borough was held at Caben's Hall, on Monday evening, to adopt rules for the government of the party under the changes which the division of the town into wards makes necessary. John W. Bailey was elected Chairman, and L. S. Tomlinson Secretary. The Chairman at once entered upon the work of the evening by asking for information regarding the objects of the meeting. In response, B. F. Gilleeson, Esq. offered a set of rules, which after some discussion and amendment were adopted as follows:

Whereas the Borough of Bristol has been divided into wards, it has become necessary for the Republican party to adopt some rules for the future government of the same:

Therefore the Republican party of the Borough of Bristol in general convention assembled, do hereby ordain the following rules:

1. That for the purpose of nominating candidates for ward officers, there shall be a Convention held by each ward, to be composed of the qualified electors of each ward, who shall have voted the Republican ticket at the general election last preceding the time of holding said Ward Convention.
2. That for the purpose of nominating candidates for officers to be elected by the entire Borough, there shall be a Borough Convention held, to be composed of delegates elected by each Ward, at the separate Ward Conventions, immediately preceding the said Borough Convention; each Ward electing 15 delegates to said Convention. A quorum of said Convention for the transaction of any business, shall consist of a majority of the delegates elected thereto.
3. That there shall be an Executive Committee for the entire Borough, consisting of 9 members; 3 members of said Committee shall be elected by each Ward annually at each separate Ward Convention.
4. It shall be the duty of the said Executive Committee to meet and organize by the election of a Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer, each year immediately after the adjournment of the Borough Convention.
5. It shall be the duty of the said Executive Committee to call the separate Ward Conventions, and also the Borough Conventions, fix the time and place of meeting of each of the said Conventions, and designate in the call for each, the person who shall act as temporary Chairman of each of the said Conventions, and the officers to be elected by each. All calls for Conventions shall be signed by the Chairman of the said Executive Committee.
6. It shall also be the duty of the said Executive Committee, to have the care, management and control of all matters affecting the interests of the Republican party in each Ward, and in the Borough generally, and the said Committee shall collect and disburse all funds raised for party purposes. A majority of the members of said Committee shall constitute a quorum.
7. That in nominating candidates for School Directors at the Borough Conventions, the nominations shall always be made in such a manner as will secure an equal representation in the School Board from each Ward.
8. That in order to carry out the rules now adopted, and for the purpose of immediate organization, the full executive Committee provided for by the said rules shall be elected by this committee, to act until their successors organize under rule 4th.
9. That the Executive Committee shall have power to fill all vacancies arising in their body.
10. These rules may be altered, changed or amended at any Borough Convention by a two-thirds vote of the Delegates elected to said Convention.

After the adoption of the resolutions the meeting at once proceeded to carry the eighth rule into effect, by electing an Executive Committee consisting of three members from each Ward. The First Ward chose Eugene Highland, William P. Wright and James G. Paxson. The Second Ward, B. F. Gilleeson, Charles E. Scheide and Charles W. Pearce, Jr., and the Third Ward, J. Wesley Wright, Henry M. Wright and Charles S. Bailey.

**BRIDGEWATER FREE BRIDGE.**—The jury appointed by the court to inquire into and ascertain the damage that the Franklin & Bristol Turnpike Co., would sustain, if the county should take their bridge at Bridgewater and make it a free bridge, met at the bridge on Monday last, according to appointment. Witnesses were produced by the petitioners, who were represented by Hugh B. Eastburn, Esq., who testified as to the necessity of this being a free bridge. Among them were F. E. Dixon, E. W. Headman, Geo. Siple, Edward N. Booz, F. C. Nease, Richard Corwin, and Edward Baker, who, in addition to his testimony, said he was in favor of a new county bridge at the State road, and thought this movement should not interfere with it. The jury adjourned to the Closson House, in our borough, and the dinner they partook of put them to such a good humor that, after an address by Hugh B. Eastburn, and some remarks by William H. Paxson, the jury agreed to recommend that the bridge be made a free one, and the county pay the Turnpike Company \$1,000.

—The bicycle mania does not seem in the least diminished in England, a company for the manufacture of these machines having just been organized, with a capital of \$175,000. Here the passion for self-propulsion seems to have pretty much abated, but in England, on highways and in byways, in town and country, these contumacious carriages, if they may be called so, are constantly to be encountered.

**NITROUS OXIDE GAS.**—As an evidence of the success attending the administering of Nitrous Oxide Gas for anesthetic purposes, Dr. J. D. Thomas announces in another column the fact that he has attained the number of eighty thousand and five hundred (80,500) persons who have successfully inhaled the gas for the painless extraction of teeth and other minor operations at his office, 812 Walnut street, Philadelphia. In all this vast number, notwithstanding many have been in delicate conditions of health not a single accident has occurred. This great success is owing to the fact of having the gas always fresh and absolutely pure.

**AMUSEMENTS.**—Theatre goes on and all such as keep late hours are very liable to contract a severe cough or cold. A safe and reliable cure is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The price is only 25 cents.

**The Bristol Improvement Company.**  
The Delaware Valley Advance gives place in its issue this week to the annual report of the Bristol Improvement Company, as published in the GAZETTE on the 23d inst. In connection therewith, we are pleased to notice, it speaks of the great benefit arising from such an organization, and gives to our people some suggestions which are well worth considering. The Advance says:

We elsewhere publish the annual report and statement of the Bristol Improvement Company. This document is very important, not only to the residents of Bristol, but to those in the surrounding country. The projectors and officers of this company are well known to the business men of this place. When we glance back a few years and see what Bristol was before the efforts of these men were concentrated in that town, and look at it now, with its large factories and business places, and the great amount of wealth it has accumulated, we are struck with the fact that so much could be accomplished in so short a time—and most of this, it must be remembered, was accomplished in times of general business depression. The amount of money brought from all parts of the country and invested in these factories, the industries, the mercantile and business interests of the town, the numerous running up in the course of the past few years, and the thousands of dollars, every one can see the great advantage to the town of business to a town like Bristol. We regret to see the improvement company is now all disbanded, and hence new developments are not to be expected. It might be thought so to be. It must be admitted that Bristol is unfortunate in the absence of a large surplus capital. We cannot expect large business operations to be carried on by individuals, but the improvement company, together with the sum which it accumulated, is the object of the company. In the business of the town, and the kind of work need not stop here. If the people will, they can have the same kind of success. Many people have been induced to take stock in railroad and other enterprises, managed by people unknown to the country, and here is a company whose base of operation is in the town, and who, with their neighbors, enjoy all the success and advantage of the business; besides, it is managed by their own people, they have built up a reputation for integrity, far reaching, as well as public and private, and they are personally interested in the success of the company. There is every reason to believe that this company should succeed, and take this stock. They should appreciate the advantages of being shareholders in a company which will do much good to the community in which they dwell.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday, January 30, 1879: Harry Borden, Joshua Burton, Mrs. Emma Carr, Mrs. Mary Dulan, C. S. Fowler, Mrs. Wm. Gosline, Ellen Hiser, Annie Macchay, W. Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Mrs. Sallie Longstrech, James Longworth, John Littman, Capt. Lackey, Morris McGee, Edward Pratt, Mrs. Margaret Snyder, Louisa Spencer, Julia Spence, Mrs. Emma Watson, Mrs. Maggie Walton.

**Morrisville Notice.**  
The man who was struck by the midnight train on the 10th instant, near Cold Spring Station, was brought to this station, and shortly after expired. He answered some questions, and stated that he was from Baltimore.

Mr. Jesse Jones and wife, of Trenton, but formerly residing in this borough, were very pleasantly surprised on the night of the 23d, by a party of friends from Morrisville, and Trenton. Those from Morrisville were taken over in a large market wagon belonging to Mr. Charles Wright.

Mrs. Phoebe Baily, who had been ill for a long time previous to her death was buried from the Advent Church on the 22d, instant.

A number of vehicles were waiting at the depot, on Monday morning to convey the friends and relatives of Esther Lower (who died suddenly in Trenton last week) to the residence of her uncle John P. Stackhouse at Fallsington from where she was buried.

Mrs. Burns, an aged lady upwards of ninety years, was buried from the residence of her son Joseph Hepburn on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

**FACTS AND FANCIES.**  
—The Phonerville Iron Co. have made a three million iron contract.

—Dressed rabbits set in Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois four for a dime.

—The cranberry crop of New Jersey for 1878 is estimated at 300,000 bushels.

—Colonel Higginson is to be married to Miss Thacher on the 1st of February.

—Hereafter every loaf or bread sold in Cincinnati must have its weight stamped upon it.

—Mr. Leon de la Cova, the Venezuelan Consul to Philadelphia, died Sunday after a short illness.

—Lieutenant Colonel Don. E. G. P. Littleton, the Marquis of Lorne's Secretary, has left Ottawa for Boston.

—Whitley County, Ky., was last year represented in the Legislature by a man who could not read. This year no school is taught at the county seat.

—Colonel Thomas Scott's foreign trip is having an excellent effect upon his health and he has not yet set any time for his return. He is at present in Italy.

—Two years ago a corn speculator at Clarinda, Ia., refused 60 cents a bushel for 30,000 bushels of corn he had bought at 30 cents. He is now vainly trying to get 10 cents a bushel for it.

A Boy's TELEGRAM.—Senator elect Carpenter, of Wisconsin, who is in Washington, received the following telegram, on his election, from his eleven-year-old son, Paul D. Carpenter: "Dear Splendid Papa—Mamma and I send love and congratulations."

—J. H. Dickerman, treasurer of St. Anthony's Catholic Church, in Cincinnati, is reported to be a defaulter for \$9,000. Jacob Hennecker, treasurer of the German Catholic Cemetery Association, of the same city, is also reported to have embezzled \$1,200.

—At Joliet, Ill., one day last week, the 2,500 children attending the schools, and their teachers, were taken out for a sleigh-ride in nearly 400 sleighs and cutters, headed by a band of music, fifteen barrels of apples being distributed to them at the reviewing point.

**Announcement.**  
WILLIAM LONDERBOUGH is a candidate for Constable of the Third Ward, and the High Constable of Bristol Borough, subject to Republican Rules.

**FOR HIGH CONSTABLE.**  
CLAYTON POPE.

Subject to Republican Rules.

**DR. THOMAS,**  
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

**NITROUS OXIDE GAS.**  
DR. THOMAS makes specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxide. Over 80,000 persons have successfully inhaled the gas (South Side), 812 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

**Philadelphia Markets.**  
FLOUR.—The market is pretty firm for Flour, at the quoted rates. Sales of extras at \$3.50 to 4.00, and of firsts at \$3.25 to 3.50. Corn-Meal \$2.25 to 2.50. Bran \$1.75 to 1.90 per ton.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in good demand. Sales of red and amber at \$1.00 to 1.05, and white at \$1.05 to 1.08. Rye firm at 60c. Corn steady at 30c to 31c. Oats steady at 25c to 26c for mixed, and 24c to 25c for white, and 23c to 24c for choice.

SEEDS.—Clover sells at 60c to 65c per pound, and Flax at \$1.25 per bushel. Nothing doing in Timothy.

PORK.—New Pork has advanced to \$10 to 10.50 per lb; Bacon Hams to 9c per pound. Sides 8 1/2 to 9c, and Shoulders 5 1/2 to 6c. Dressed hogs, \$5.00 to 5.50 per cwt. Butcher's cutters, 21 to 22c, and 20c to 21c. State hams, choice, 21 to 22c, do. 20c to 21c. Choice, New York factory, 8c to 9c; do. in good, 7c to 8c. Sides, strictly fresh, 21 to 24c.

**Philadelphia Cattle Market.**  
Cattle were in fair demand, and prices were a fraction higher, at 60c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 45c for fair to good do., and 40c for poor, gross, for common as quality. Sheep were in fair demand, at 40c per pound, to 45c, to 50c, to 55c, to 60c, to 65c, to 70c, to 75c, to 80c, to 85c, to 90c, to 95c, to 1.00, to 1.05, to 1.10, to 1.15, to 1.20, to 1.25, to 1.30, to 1.35, to 1.40, to 1.45, to 1.50, to 1.55, to 1.60, to 1.65, to 1.70, to 1.75, to 1.80, to 1.85, to 1.90, to 1.95, to 2.00, to 2.05, to 2.10, to 2.15, to 2.20, to 2.25, to 2.30, to 2.35, to 2.40, to 2.45, to 2.50, to 2.55, to 2.60, to 2.65, to 2.70, to 2.75, to 2.80, to 2.85, to 2.90, to 2.95, to 3.00, to 3.05, to 3.10, to 3.15, to 3.20, to 3.25, to 3.30, to 3.35, to 3.40, to 3.45, to 3.50, to 3.55, to 3.60, to 3.65, to 3.70, to 3.75, to 3.80, to 3.85, to 3.90, to 3.95, to 4.00, to 4.05, to 4.10, to 4.15, to 4.20, to 4.25, to 4.30, to 4.35, to 4.40, to 4.45, to 4.50, to 4.55, to 4.60, to 4.65, to 4.70, to 4.75, to 4.80, to 4.85, to 4.90, to 4.95, to 5.00, to 5.05, to 5.10, to 5.15, to 5.20, to 5.25, to 5.30, to 5.35, to 5.40, to 5.45, to 5.50, to 5.55, to 5.60, to 5.65, to 5.70, to 5.75, to 5.80, to 5.85, to 5.90, to 5.95, to 6.00, to 6.05, to 6.10, to 6.15, to 6.20, to 6.25, to 6.30, to 6.35, to 6.40, to 6.45, to 6.50, to 6.55, to 6.60, to 6.65, to 6.70, to 6.75, to 6.80, to 6.85, to 6.90, to 6.95, to 7.00, to 7.05, to 7.10, to 7.15, to 7.20, to 7.25, to 7.30, to 7.35, to 7.40, to 7.45, to 7.50, to 7.55, to 7.60, to 7.65, to 7.70, to 7.75, to 7.80, to 7.85, to 7.90, to 7.95, to 8.00, to 8.05, to 8.10, to 8.15, to 8.20, to 8.25, to 8.30, to 8.35, to 8.40, to 8.45, to 8.50, to 8.55, to 8.60, to 8.65, to 8.70, to 8.75, to 8.80, to 8.85, to 8.90, to 8.95, to 9.00, to 9.05, to 9.10, to 9.15, to 9.20, to 9.25, to 9.30, to 9.35, to 9.40, to 9.45, to 9.50, to 9.55, to 9.60, to 9.65, to 9.70, to 9.75, to 9.80, to 9.85, to 9.90, to 9.95, to 10.00, to 10.05, to 10.10, to 10.15, to 10.20, to 10.25, to 10.30, to 10.35, to 10.40, to 10.45, to 10.50, to 10.55, to 10.60, to 10.65, to 10.70, to 10.75, to 10.80, to 10.85, to 10.90, to 10.95, to 11.00, to 11.05, to 11.10, to 11.15, to 11.20, to 11.25, to 11.30, to 11.35, to 11.40, to 11.45, to 11.50, to 11.55, to 11.60, to 11.65, to 11.70, to 11.75, to 11.80, to 11.85, to 11.90, to 11.95, to 12.00, to 12.05, to 12.10, to 12.15, to 12.20, to 12.25, to 12.30, to 12.35, to 12.40, to 12.45, to 12.50, to 12.55, to 12.60, to 12.65, to 12.70, to 12.75, to 12.80, to 12.85, to 12.90, to 12.95, to 13.00, to 13.05, to 13.10, to 13.15, to 13.20, to 13.25, to 13.30, to 13.35, to 13.40, to 13.45, to 13.50, to 13.55, to 13.60, to 13.65, to 13.70, to 13.75, to 13.80, to 13.85, to 13.90, to 13.95, to 14.00, to 14.05, to 14.10, to 14.15, to 14.20, to 14.25, to 14.30, to 14.35, to 14.40, to 14.45, to 14.50, to 14.55, to 14.60, to 14.65, to 14.70, to 14.75, to 14.80, to 14.85, to 14.90, to 14.95, to 15.00, to 15.05, to 15.10, to 15.15, to 15.20, to 15.25, to 15.30, to 15.35, to 15.40, to 15.45, to 15.50, to 15.55, to 15.60, to 15.65, to 15.70, to 15.75, to 15.80, to 15.85, to 15.90, to 15.95, to 16.00, to 16.05, to 16.10, to 16.15, to 16.20, to 16.25, to 16.30, to 16.35, to 16.40, to 16.45, to 16.50, to 16.55, to 16.60, to 16.65, to 16.70, to 16.75, to 16.80, to 16.85, to 16.90, to 16.95, to 17.00, to 17.05, to 17.10, to 17.15, to 17.20, to 17.25, to 17.30, to 17.35, to 17.40, to 17.45, to 17.50, to 17.55, to 17.60, to 17.65, to 17.70, to 17.75, to 17.80, to 17.85, to 17.90, to 17.95, to 18.00, to 18.05, to 18.10, to 18.15, to 18.20, to 18.25, to 18.30, to 18.35, to 18.40, to 18.45, to 18.50, to 18.55, to 18.60, to 18.65, to 18.70, to 18.75, to 18.80, to 18.85, to 18.90, to 18.95, to 19.00, to 19.05, to 19.10, to 19.15, to 19.20, to 19.25, to 19.30, to 19.35, to 19.40, to 19.45, to 19.50, to 19.55, to 19.60, to 19.65, to 19.70, to 19.75, to 19.80, to 19.85, to 19.90, to 19.95, to 20.00, to 20.05, to 20.10, to 20.15, to 20.20, to 20.25, to 20.30, to 20.35, to 20.40, to 20.45, to 20.50, to 20.55, to 20.60, to 20.65, to 20.70, to 20.75, to 20.80, to 20.85, to 20.90, to 20.95, to 21.00, to 21.05, to 21.10, to 21.15, to 21.20, to 21.25, to 21.30, to 21.35, to 21.40, to 21.45, to 21.50, to 21.55, to 21.60, to 21.65, to 21.70, to 21.75, to 21.80, to 21.85, to 21.90, to 21.95, to 22.00, to 22.05, to 22.10, to 22.15, to 22.20, to 22.25, to 22.30, to 22.35, to 22.40, to 22.45, to 22.50, to 22.55, to 22.60, to 22.65, to 22.70, to 22.75, to 22.80, to 22.85, to 22.90, to 22.95, to 23.00, to 23.05, to 23.10, to 23.15, to 23.20, to 23.25, to 23.30, to 23.35, to 23.40, to 23.45, to 23.50, to 23.55, to 23.60, to 23.65, to 23.70, to 23.75, to 23.80, to 23.85, to 23.90, to 23.95, to 24.00, to 24.05, to 24.10, to 24.15, to 24.20, to 24.25, to 24.30, to 24.35, to 24.40, to 24.45, to 24.50, to 24.55, to 24.60, to 24.65, to 24.70, to 24.75, to 24.80, to 24.85, to 24.90, to 24.95, to 25.00, to 25.05, to 25.10, to 25.15, to 25.20, to 25.25, to 25.30, to 25.35, to 25.40, to 25.45, to 25.50, to 25.55, to 25.60, to 25.65, to 25.70, to 25.75, to 25.80, to 25.85, to 25.90, to 25.95, to 26.00, to 26.05, to 26.10, to 26.15, to 26.20, to 26.25, to 26.30, to 26.35, to 26.40, to 26.45, to 26.50, to 26.55, to 26.60, to 26.65, to 26.70, to 26.75, to 26.80, to 26.85, to 26.90, to 26.95, to 27.00, to 27.05, to 27.10, to 27.15, to 27.20, to 27.25, to 27.30, to 27.35, to 27.40, to 27.45, to 27.50, to 27.55, to 27.60, to 27.65, to 27.70, to 27.75, to 27.80, to 27.85, to 27.90, to 27.95, to 28.00, to 28.05, to 28.10, to 28.15, to 28.20, to 28.25, to 28.30, to 28.35, to 28.40, to 28.45, to 28.50, to 28.55, to 28.60, to 28.65, to 28.70, to 28.75, to 28.80, to 28.85, to 28.90, to 28.95, to 29.00, to 29.05, to 29.10, to 29.15, to 29.20, to 29.25, to 29.30, to 29.35, to 29.40, to 29.45, to 29.50, to 29.55, to 29.60, to 29.65, to 29.70, to 29.75, to 29.80, to 29.85, to 29.90, to 29.95, to 30.00, to 30.05, to 30.10, to 30.15, to 30.20, to 30.25, to 30.30, to 30.35, to 30.40, to 30.45, to 30.50, to 30.55, to 30.60, to 30.65, to 30.70, to 30.75, to 30.80, to 30.85, to 30.90, to 30.95, to 31.00, to 31.05, to 31.10, to 31.15, to 31.20, to 31.25, to 31.30, to 31.35, to 31.40, to 31.45, to 31.50, to 31.55, to 31.60, to 31.65, to 31.70, to 31.75, to 31.80, to 31.85, to 31.90, to 31.95, to 32.00, to 32.05, to 32.10, to 32.15, to 32.20, to 32.25, to 32.30, to 32.35, to 32.40, to 32.45, to 32.50, to 32.55, to 32.60, to 32.65, to 32.70, to 32.75, to 32.80, to 32.85, to 32.90, to 32.95, to 33.00, to 33.05, to 33.10, to 33.15, to 33.20, to 33.25, to 33.30, to 33.35, to 33.40, to 33.45, to 33.50, to 33.55, to 33.60, to 33.65, to 33.70, to 33.75, to 33.80, to 33.85, to 33.90, to 33.95, to 34.00, to 34.05, to 34.10, to 34.15, to 34.20, to 34.25, to 34.30, to 34.35, to 34.40, to 34.45, to 34.50, to 34.55, to 34.60, to 34.65, to 34.70, to 34.75, to 34.80, to 34.85, to 34.90, to 34.95, to 35.00, to 35.05, to 35.10, to 35.15, to 35.20, to 35.25, to 35.30, to 35.35, to 35.40, to 35.45, to 35.50, to 35.55, to 35.60, to 35.65, to 35.70, to 35.75, to 35.80, to 35.85, to 35.90, to 35.95, to 36.00, to 36.05, to 36.10, to 36.15, to 36.20, to 36.25, to 36.30, to 36.35, to 36.40, to 36.45, to 36.50, to 36.55, to 36.60, to 36.65, to 36.70, to 36.75, to 3



